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SARAIVA HOLDS TALKS WITH SURINAME OFFICIALS

PY270018 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro today spent his second day in Suriname. The following is a report from Paramaribo by Octavio Bonfim, of the Brazilian news agency.

[Begin Bonfim recording] Minister Saraiva Guerreiro this morning held a 1-hour meeting with President Henk Chin a Sen and attended a working meeting with his Surinamese counterpart, Harvey Naarendorp, which continued for approximately 2 hours during a private lunch. In the meetings, Saraiva Guerreiro primarily discussed with the president and foreign minister of Suriname aspects concerning relations between the two countries and the prospects for bringing them closer together, a goal which only now its beginning to materialize. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro arrived yesterday morning in Paramaribo on a 2-day visit to Suriname. At the airport, he was welcomed by his counterpart, Harvey Naarendorp, and then he immediately visited President Henk Chin A Sen. At a luncheon given for his Brazilian counterpart which was attended by members of Saraiva Guerreiro's entourage and by high-ranking Suriname Foreign Ministry officials, Naarendorp noted that the signing of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty was the first major step toward strengthening relations between the two countries.

For his part, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro expressed his satisfaction with being the first Brazilian foreign minister to visit Suriname since its independence. He said: I want to reiterate the Brazilian decision to expand technical, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation with Suriname to the extent possible and always based on egalitarian and mutually beneficial terms. The Brazilian Government, he added, rejects every attempt at hegemony in the continent and believes that the exchange of experience between developing countries like Brazil and Suriname will be particularly useful for both parties, and will have a favorable impact on the other countries of the region.

Joint Communique Signed

PY280026 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro arrived in Georgetown, Guyana, from Paramaribo where he signed a joint communique between Brazil and Suriname. The communique condemns military activities against developing countries of the region because it constitutes a violation of the rules of international law. The document is signed by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and his Surinamese counterpart Harvey Naarendorp. The two foreign ministers voice their opinion that peaceful solutions for political, social and military problems in the region should be based on the peoples right to self-determination. Brazil and Suriname reassert their respect for the UN charter and agree that the international tensions and rivalries should not be transferred to the region.

The joint communique repudiates any type of colonalism and racism and specifically criticizes South Africa for its rascist policy and its obstinate determination not to grant Namibia its independence. In the economic field, the Brazilian-Surinamese joint communique supports the continuation of the process which led to the Cancun international meeting, held in Mexico last year, regarding cooperation and development; it also reiterates the two countries support for the basic principles of the Panama Convention for Regional Cooperation and for the Amazon Cooperation Treaty. The document also mentions the creation of a navigation line which will link Manaos and Belem with Paramaribo. This line should substantially contribute to increased trade activities between the two countries. The joint communique also mentions the protocol signed today between the Communications Ministry and (TELESUR), a Suriname state-owned company, for updating the public telephone service, rural telephone service and planning of the telephone network in that country.

ADDITIONAL COVERAGE OF AEROTAL PLANE HIJACKING

Executive Plane for Hijackers

PA281744 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1716 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] At this time it appears that the solution to the hijacking is approaching. According to official reports, a change of plane will be made so the guerrillas in the Aerotal plane can leave the country, although it is not known to what country or what part of Colombia they are going.

Another 727 plane similar to the hijacked plane, has been discarded. Rather, an executive plane, HK-2481X, owned by industrialist (Ardila Lule) has been chosen. It seats 12 passengers.

All Passengers Released

PA281858 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] All passengers of the Aerotal plane were released a few minutes ago. The hijackers have boarded another plane and the authorities officially announced the crew of the other plane will take the hijackers to an unidentified country.

Plane Leaves for San Andres

PA282009 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1946 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] This is an official report: The executive plane with the hijackers is taking off right now. It has taken off. The plane is going to San Andres. The plane will reportedly make a stopover on the island of San Andres.

Arrival at San Andres

PA282146 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2131 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The airplane has just landed in San Andres. At 1631 the airplane landed in San Andres. We had ruled out the possibility that it would land on the island because the Colombian authorities had decided to prevent it from landing at any airport in this country; nevertheless -- we do not know if some agreement was reached, some last-minute agreement -- the airplane will most likely be allowed to refuel in San Andres.

Departure for Cuba

PA290258 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 0230 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The executive plane marked HK2485 owned by Dr (Carlos Ardila Lule) has departed for Havana, Cuba, it has been established by RCN reporters. The plane is on its way to Cuba and it is estimated that before 2300, about 2252, it will be landing in Havana, the land of Fidel Castro.

Plane Lands in Havana

PA290521 Bogota Radio Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 0513 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The last report we have just received from the Eldorado airport is that the plane has landed in Havana. It arrived there at 2315 last night. This has now been fully confirmed.

Hijackers Request Political Asylum

PA290636 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0619 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Havana, 29 Jan (REUTER) -- The seven Colombian leftist guerrillas who left the island of San Andres, Colombia, last night on board a private plane arrived early today in the Havana airport. The seven men and one woman [as received], who are members of the leftist 19 April Movement (M-19), asked the Cuban authorities for political asylum following their arrival at 0010 (0510 GMT).

Crewmen Confirm Asylum Request

PA290732 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0712 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 29 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The hijacking of a Colombian commercial airplane on Wednesday ended shortly after midnight when a private plane carrying seven hijackers arrived in Havana, Cuba, ending a 36-hour adventure.

The plane landed on San Andres island at 1640 (2140 GMT), but soldiers blocked the runway. After more than 4 hours of this blockade, the plane was refueled and it left at 2132 (0232 GMT) for Cuba, where the hijackers asked for political asylum. This information was given to aeronautics officials by the two crewmen of the private plane.

PRESIDENT TURBAY AYALA RETURNS FROM HONDURAS

PA290058 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2040 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota, 28 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala returned to Bogota today from Tegucigalpa, where he attended the presidential inauguration in Honduras. Turbay arrived at Eldorado airport at 1415 (1915 GMT), where he was received by acting President Jorge Mario Eastman. Turbay left on Tuesday for Honduras.

TURBAY AYALA REITERATES CALL TO GUERRILLAS

PA280257 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpt] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today reiterated his appeal to the subversive groups in the country to place themselves under the constitution and the laws. President Turbay Ayala reiterated this appeal during a conversation with newsmen on the occasion of the inauguration of the new president of Honduras, Roberto Suazo Cordova, today in Tegucigalpa. Turbay Ayala said that the government and its democratic institutions are willing to give the groups in arms an opportunity to prove their prestige and support at the polls.

ACTING DEFENSE MINISTER CONDEMNS MAS ACTIVITIES

PA281403 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The government today strongly criticized the clandestine activities of the Death to Kidnappers, MAS, a group that is trying to take the law into its own hand by punishing kidnappers.

Acting Defense Minister Gen Jose Gonzalo Forero Delgadillo said that the government will neither tolerate nor sponsor the activities of that movement. For no reason and under no circumstance can we approve of that group, General Forero Delgadillo said. He added that apart from the guerrillas which are causing some problems in the country, the situation is normal.

However, he indicated, efforts will be increased to guarantee the democratic system against small groups that are attacking it. The armed forces is not going to give up its responsibility to safeguard the life and property of citizens, General Forero Delgadillo pointed out.

Forero Delgadillo made this statement at a luncheon given by acting President Jorge Mario Eastman. Also present were the ministers of communications, justice and education, the attorney general, and planning department directors.

Labor Leaders Condemn MAS

PA281530 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota -- the country's labor movement has condemned the existence of the mysterious Death to Kidnappers, MAS, and has asked the government to combat it as vigorously as the subversives. Labor leaders from the Colombian Workers Union [UTC], the Trade Union Confederation of Colombian Workers, [CSTC], the General Labor Confederation [CGT] and other labor confederations have expressed their fears over the presence of the mysterious death squad which they agree is usurping some of the functions of the Colombian state.

CGT President (Alvaro Ramirez Pinilla) said that it was imperative to fight against it because it is nothing more than the underworld's army. (Juan Romero Ramos) from the UTC said that the MAS is just as subversive as the groups which fight against the army and the police in an effort to destabilize the system. The CSTC attributed to the MAS the kidnapping and subsequent murder of Antioquia Department Labor Leader (Luis Javier Cifuentes) and believes that the government has either direct or indirect ties with the organization.

MAS Threatens AVIANCA Directors

PA281405 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Cali, Colombia -- In an anonymous note the group Death to Kidnappers, MAS, has threatened the AVIANCA board of directors with death if its members do not leave the city within 3 months. This news, which is an exclusive of this newscast, Supernoticias, was confirmed by (Jose Omar Valencia), secretary general of the Valle [Del Cauca] workers federation.

POLICE RECORDS SHOW 45 HOSTAGES CURRENTLY HELD

PA281145 Paris AFP in Spanish 1405 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota, 26 Jan (AFP) -- The police today reported that a total of 45 persons are being held hostage by common criminals and leftist guerrillas in Colombia. Of them, 20 were kidnapped this year in different parts of the country, the police reported.

According to the police, nine were kidnapped in Bogota -- among them, three daughters of drug trafficker Jose Jader Alvarez Moreno, who was captured 2 weeks ago here by the police.

According to police records, a total of 104 persons were kidnapped in 1981 and for most of them their families had to pay high ransoms. Of the 104 persons kidnapped last year, the police only rescued two, another three managed to escape from their kidnappers and four were executed.

The police records also show that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, is the guerrilla group that has carried out the most kidnappings. In all cases, FARC has demanded high ransoms in order to finance its subversive activities, it was reported.

COUNCIL OF GENERALS DEMANDS SORROSA RESIGN

PA280952 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] In a few minutes we will be reading to you the communique that the Council of Generals addressed to former [as heard] National Defense Minister Vice Adm Raul Sorrosa Encalada.

Here is the text:

For your knowledge and the following reasons, I am informing you, Mr National Defense Minister, that during a regular meeting of the Council of Generals of the ground forces held yesterday, 25 [as heard] January, and according to point 10, which corresponds to "various topics" in the agenda discussed, the brigade commanders and directors of institutes expressed their concern regarding a speech you gave at the military ceremony held at the Eloy Alfaro Military Academy on 22 January.

During this meeting, the undersigned was approached by the acting director of the War Academy together with a delegation of officers. They came to tell me about similar concerns regarding the speech in reference. These concerns, Mr Minister, were analyzed in the Council of Generals with the seriousness and caution which characterizes this organization. It was admitted that in your speech you mentioned concepts with a patriotic value. However, it was agreed that this speech also contained statements which are detrimental to the interests of the armed forces. These statements can be summed up in the following main points:

1. Before making any public statement on matters of top national importance, the minister must first consult the criteria of the joint command of the armed forces or the Council of Generals.

2. The context of the speech supports, on behalf of the armed forces, a process which is strictly political -- the national concensus. This consensus was proposed by the Executive Branch and the speech was promoting this consensus. However, this promotion should have been carried out by the head of the Executive Branch himself through his political front.

3. The following phrase of this speech demands that we stop the arms buildup. This phrase could be used by politicians who are interested in averting the strengthening of the armed forces. They can claim now that the defense minister himself said that huge military purchases are being made, thus scarificing development. And this is not true, because the allocation of funds for the armed forces have necessarily been reduced, thus affecting the country's security.

4. Phrases like "we must solve the territorial problem peacefully," expressed by the top soldier of the armed forces, lead us to interpret this speech as one of a defeated and resigned person as described by the War Academy. This attitude is in contrast with that of the commanding general of the Peruvian Army in his most recent statements.

5. The speech barely praises the courage of the personnel who fought in the Condor Mountain range who were present at the military ceremony and this event was especially held to honor these personnel. Most of the speech had a political content.

6. The Eloy Alfaro Military Academy has considered that a speech with such political content should have never been given at this institute for military training.

7. The national defense minister should not express support for or rejection of political sectors under any circumstances. The armed institution, by its own legal and constitutional mandate, is banned from interfering in political activities.

Therefore, the Council of Generals has concluded that the request of the brigades and institutes to have the national defense minister resign because it is suitable for the interests and aspirations of the armed forces, stands.

God, fatherland and freedom.

[Signed] Brig Gen Medardo Salazar Navas, army general commander

MINISTER CHARGES OPEN STATE OF REBELLION

PA282135 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Dr Galo Garcia Feraud, Ecuadorean minister of government and justice, has denied Gen Richelieu Levoyer Arpieda's comment that his availability for service is due to retaliatory actions from the national defense minister and other government authorities. He accused the armed forces chief of staff of sponsoring the destabilization of the state of lawfulness, based on lies about territorial conflicts, and of placing himself, therefore, in an open state of rebellion.

[Begin Garcia Feraud recording] To affirm that there have been illegal actions is to forget the provisions that justly constitute the standards by which the armed forces carry out their activities and organize their operational plans. The president of the republic has appointed a commissioned officer, a division general, who was sworn in this morning, and he has completely subordinated himself to the rule of law.

There has been talk about the appointment of an army chief of staff, to the effect that the law has been violated because it was not the most senior officer who was appointed. To say this is to forget that article 38 of the specific law authorizes the president of the republic to appoint the chief of staff from any of the armed forces' three branches, choosing from among the generals with the most seniority. In this case, Gen Jorge Arciniegas Salazar has been appointed. He is one of the three generals with the most seniority and is therefore eligible for the appointment.

Truth is misrepresented and the armed forces's interests are not served when the public is given information that is not legally correct. To say that the international policies of the president of the republic and our government are intended to put bordermarks in the Condor range is also untrue, foolhardy and unacceptable. We must categorically reject such statements as a clear display of insubordination and a diguised appeal to rebellious attitudes, which are incompatible with the armed forces.

NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY TYPE TO BE SELECTED IN AUGUST

PA250059 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2203 GMT 24 Jan 82

[By Antonio Ortega Avila]

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jan (EFE) -- Mexico will give a definite reply in August or September to companies from all over the world interested in the installation of nuclear reactors to produce 2,300 mw of energy in Mexico. The reply will be given after officials make a thorough analysis of the advantages each of the usable technologies offer. Companies from the United States, Canada, Sweden, France and the FRG are interested in the project.

Alberto Escofet Artigas, director of the Mexican Federal Electricity Commission (CFE), has said that selection of the technology will be based on the merits of the manufactures -- and supposedly the conditions of their offers -- rather than on the countries participating in the bidding. The director of CFE, one of the state institutions studying the proposals, said Mexico will opt for the alternative that will permit the total transfer of technology and creation of a Mexican industry "more independent and self-sufficient."

On 1 February, seven companies from the interested countries will present their projects, which will be thoroughly analyzed, and then in August or September the winning bid will be announced.

Commenting on the Mexican projects on nuclear energy, Escofet Artigas said he could only state regarding the bidding that "we hope that the best proposal will win." In accordance with its nuclear energy plan, Mexico is seeking to have an installed capacity of 20,000 mw by the year 2000. In the past few days Mexican officials met with their Canadian and Swedish colleagues to discuss nuclear electricity subjects, but the results of these talks are unknown.

In a news conference in Mexico City at the beginning of January, Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau indicated that his country can offer the safest technology -- Candu: natural uranium and heavy water -- in the world but that financing is important. Sweden has stated it is willing to cooperate with Mexico in everything necessary to carry out Mexico's plans, not only in the transfer of technology but also in financing. Less is known about the offers from the United States, France and the FRG, but it is certain that their companies are not willing to be left out of Mexico's nuclear plans.

Mexico is currently building its first nuclear plant, Laguna Verde, whose first phase, capable of producing 650 mw, will begin operating in 1983. This will be only the beginning, since it will be followed by the installation of an additional 2,300 mw and subsequently continuation toward the goal of 20,000 mw by the end of the century.

BRIEFS

ITALY AGREEMENT -- Mexico City, 25 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Italy signed a mutual cooperation agreement today to increase and provide for the exchange of technical information and documentation. The agreement provides for seminars to be held in Rome and Mexico alternately and involves negotiations to promote mutual investments and organization of industrial missions and working groups. The document was signed by Vittorio Merloni, representing the General Confederation of Italian Industry, and Alfonso Pandal Graf, representing Mexico City's conference of chambers of industry. Jose Andres de Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development, attended the signing ceremony. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0310 GMT 26 Jan 82 FL]

NEW POWER PLANT -- Mexico City, 26 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- The Federal Electricity Commission is building a thermoelectric power plant in Quintana Roo at a cost of 2,968,529,000 pesos. Unit No 1 of the "Xcaret" thermoelectric plant will begin operations on 1 February 1985 and unit No 2 on 1 February 1987. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jan 82 FL]

TWO U.S. TUNA BOAT HELICOPTERS HELD ON VIOLATIONS

PA281552 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 28 Jan 82 pp 1A, 8A

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] Two U.S.-flag tuna boat helicopters are being held for investigation by national security authorities, it was unofficially learned by MATUTINO yesterday. Civil aeronautic sources confirmed the arrest of the helicopters "Entremares No 1" and "Entremares No 2" in the city of David, on 24 and 25 January, respectively, for violating valid Panamanian regulations.

The craft, owned by a tuna vessel for maintenance purposes, arrived at the Enrique Malek airport without authorization. The pilots, however, claimed to be ignorant of the new regulations. An agreement of the port authorities, civil aeronautics and the National Guard's national security, establishes that they must have a flight permit.

To the authorities, the departure of a helicopter from a tuna vessel in order to land on Panamanian airstrips is considered an international flight, and therefore, a permit must be obtained from civil aeronautics. The sources noted that this is only a routine national security matter.

ILLUECA SAYS PANAMA WILL NOT JOIN AREA COMMUNITY

PA290314 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca said that Panama will not become part of the Central American Democratic Community because Guatemala and Mexico have been excluded from it.

FLOREZ: MILITARY WILL CONTROL CANAL IN FEBRUARY

PA262023 Paris AFP in Spanish 1408 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Caracas, 26 Jan (AFP) -- Gen [as received] Florencio Florez, chief of the Panamanian National Guard, today confirmed in this capital that as of February the interoceanic canal will be controlled by the armed forces of that isthmian nation. It was recalled that the U.S. military currently exercise such control.

Florez is in Caracas as a guest of the Venezuelan authorities. He met with President Luis Herrera at the Miraflores Palace.

"Gen Omar Torrijos' tragic death in 1981 left a great vacuum in our country but the National Guard, in coordination with President Aristides Royo, has made the slogan, Work and work without rest for the benefit of the country, its own."

"The current U.S. administration under President Ronald Reagan has reiterated that it will respect the Torrijos-Carter canal treaties and in that sense, as of February, the control of the interoceanic waterway will pass into the hands of the Panamanian National Guard," Florez said.

CUBA SEEKS INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON LABOR MATTERS

PA261335 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Jan 82 p 1A

[Text] Cuba and Panama are holding talks between the labor and social welfare ministry and the State Committee for Labor and Social Security of Cuba [CETSS]. Cuba has already sent Panamanian authorities the "preliminary document" for "possible areas of cooperation" between the two nations, suggesting the possibility of training courses "that will be carried out in Cuba" in 1982.

According to the document, Cuba states that the cooperation "could be implemented in technical fields of common interest," detailing them as: organization of work, organization of salary, safety and hygiene at work and labor research and legislation.

The text of the document, which was leaked to us, notes that the kinds of cooperation could include the exchange of information and technical documents, the exchange of delegations and short training courses on specific technical aspects in Cuba.

According to the "preliminary document" that Cuba sent to the Panamian authorities, "the goals, plans and programs will be coordinated by the two sides during the second half of 1981." [year as published] If there is no official explanation, it would mean that Cuban-Panamanian relations on labor matters could enter into a closer phase without the Panamanian people's knowledge.

"The CETSS of Cuba would place at the disposal of Panama's Labor and Social Welfare Ministry a bibliography published by the National Center for Scientific Labor Research and methodoligical recommendations published for the study of the following: Work methods, regulation of labor, organization and service for labor positions and division of and cooperation in labor, and work productivity (estimates, planning and measures).

The "area of labor research" includes basic concepts for the regulation of labor, methods for the regulation of labor in the branches of the national economy, the productivity in the system for the management and planning of the economy, causes for the fluctuation of work forces and recommendations to increase their stability, ways and methods to effectively use labor resources, and ways to improve the use of the female work force.

According to the document, the Cuban Government will also supply "the labor legislation issued in the country (Cuba) throughout the revolutionary period" and the two sides will exchange "the main legal provisions in the field of labor and social security issued by the two countries." The Cuban document clearly establishes that the contacts between these two institutions had been underway since early 1981 and gives details about "plans for the coming year" (1982).

Labor Minister Comments

PA261336 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Jose Ceballos, acting labor minister, has told this station that he knows nothing about an alleged agreement with Cuba by which Panamanians will be trained in that country. [Begin recording]

[Question] Mr Acting Minister, what can you tell us about the training program that the Labor Ministry is carrying out by which Panamanians will study in Cuba?

[Answer] I found out about this when I read LA PRENSA this morning. It reported an agreement or an offer of an agreement extended to Panama by the Republic of Cuba. I asked about it at the Labor Ministry and have received no reports that can confirm the LA PRENSA report. Unfortunately, this report was published at the same time that the labor and social welfare minister and the director of international affairs are attending a meeting of labor ministers sponsored by the OAS inthe Dominican Republic. When the minister gets here he will definitely be able to tell you if this is true. The people are obviously concerned and they can be sure that as soon as I establish contact with the minister -- if he calls during the week, because this is a very short trip -- I will let him know about this LA PRENSA report, so that he can instruct me to confirm or deny this or to give my opinion of its veracity. However, I cannot give you any information right now because the Labor Ministry officials I have talked to have been able to neither confirm nor deny the report.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS ISSUE OF USSR, PRC RELATIONS

Foreign Minister Views

PA192142 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 19 Jan 82 p 1-A, 14-A

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca said that "the Panamanian Government has made no decision yet on initiating relations with the USSR or the PRC." The foreign minister added: "In my opinion, it is totally anachronistic to have no relations with these two superpowers."

The foreign minister spoke to LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA during Friday's meeting in his office in which the joint communique between Panama and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] was signed. The foreign minister justified his opinion by saying that "Panama is a central country with an interoceanic waterway, whose neutrality has been declared by the Security Council I would say that there are many factors involved in international relations. In my judgement, diplomatic relations with these countries should be established," Foreign Minister Illueca noted.

Dr Illueca emphasized, however, that the national government has made no decision in this respect, adding: "I could tell you that many Latin American countries have relations with these two great powers, whose existence and importance in the world cannot be ignored." Panamanian Foreign Minister Dr Jorge Illueca will go to Tegucigalpa on 26 January for the inauguration of the new Honduran president, Roberto Suazo Cordova, on 27 January. Local media reported yesterday that President Aristides Royo will also attend this important event, but no official confirmation of this has been given.

The foreign minister said that the trip to the Honduran capital would "demonstrate the friendship and solidarity with a fraternal country that has successfully developed a democratic process." However, Dr Illueca could not specify the topics to be discussed at the meeting -- "the one that the heads of state of the Latin American subregion, including some Caribbean and South Americans, will evidently hold," as he said.

He added "that although it cannot be said that the meeting is intended for talks on political subjects, it is both obvious and logical that the Central American countries would be interested in discussing the situation of the isthmus. He also said that it would be up to the heads of state meeting in Tegucigalpa to find a harmonious and peaceful solution to the issue of El Salvador, without foreign intervention.

Former Ministers' Opinions

PA212222 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Interview on 20 January with Former Foreign Ministers Dr Carlos Lopez Guevara and Aquilino Boyd on Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca's statement published yesterday in the local papers saying that the absence of relations between Panama and the USSR and the PRC is anachronistic -- recorded]

[Text] [Begin Lopez Guevara recording] I believe that the foreign minister did not choose the most appropriate word, that is, anachronistic, for what the republic, including the current government, have been doing. This government and the previous ones are being censured, including Gen Torrijos himself, who for many years handled our international relations.

This is not an anachronism. International relations, diplomatic relations, are maintained, severed or suspended according to the interests of each country. It is a matter of political awareness. One handles the interests of one's country, evaluates and studies them to establish if the country should really establish or not those relations.

Until now, the Panamanian foreign ministers have considered this inappropriate.

We know of the experiences of our neighboring countries, such as Colombia and Costa Rica, who have established such relations and have regretted it. The embassies, especially the Russian, become espionage and destabilization centers. The worst example of this was seen in the case of Costa Rica, as far as I can recall. That embassy practically turned into an explosive trouble spot for Costa Rica. This is not what I want for Panama.

We know what is happening in the Central American area. Why bring to Panama new elements of distabilization, focal points of insurrection, focal points to finance sabotage and what have you.

I know that Communist China, the PRC, which has helped us and is helping us so much at the international level, has never demanded of Panama any payment for this cooperation that has really been considerable and positive. So this is not a matter of anachronism. It is a matter of national awareness. It is not appropriate for us. This is what the previous foreign ministers determined and I hope that this determination is maintained. [end recording]

On his part, Aquilino Boyd was emphatic when he said:

[Begin recording] In my opinion, under the present international situation and circumstances, it is not advisable for Panama to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR or with the PRC. I believe that, to stress my viewpoint, we must analyze three things:

First, the Panama Canal neutrality. When the Torrijos-Carter treaties were negotiated, those of us who participated in the negotiations tried very hard to find a formula that would guarantee the canal's neutrality. Unfortunately, the formula obtained and which was later on negotiated after I left the Foreign Ministry, does not offer enough guarantees to the USSR. I am convinced that the USSR will not sign the protocol of neutrality, that it won't adhere to that portion of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

When I was [Panama's] ambassador to the United Nations, I discussed this subject with Foreign Minister Gromyko on several occasions, and more frequently with Ambassador Malik, who was a deputy foreign minister and a diplomat of vast experience from the Stalin era. He always told me that the USSR was ready to establish diplomatic relations with Panama whenever Panama was ready. We should always bear in mind however that as long as there are military forces stationed in Panamanian territory and as long as the U.S. military presence was evident as it is today due to the neutrality treaty of the Torrijos-Carter treaties -- as Gen Torrijos said in his famous speech of 7 September 1977 in Washington, 'places us under the Pentagon's umbrella' -- I am convinced that the USSR will not accept this kind of neutrality now offered by the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

Then I asked myself, What's the object of establishing diplomatic relations with the USSR at a time when the world is so strife-torn due to the position of the USSR in Afghanistan and for what it has done behind the scenes in the regretted case of Poland.

I think that if we add to this what is going on in Central America, where the interventions of the USSR and Castro are evident, I believe that it would not be advisable to establish relations with the Soviets right now. Moreover, this would originate a national debate of large proportions where the stance of those who do not want the slightest sign of communism in the country and of those who would agree to the establishment of relations with the USSR would be hardened.

I think that if we held a referendum on this subject, 80 percent of the Panamanians would be, at this moment, against the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR. In my opinion, when national convenience dictates a ruler the line to follow, if the ruler truthfully obeys the will of his people, he must follow it.

[Question] Do you believe that this subject would merit a national referendum?

[Answer] It would be very interesting for the Panamanians who have been discussing this subject for a long time to be able to freely express their opinion.

[Question] Mr Boyd, to sum up your view of the possible diplomatic relations with the USSR, the question is not whether to establish them or not but that this is not the right time to establish them.

[Answer] Precisely. I believe that Panama should have diplomatic, cultural, commercial and all kinds of relations with all the countries of the world. This will be possible when we have a universe where disarmament and the relationship between the nations and men are based on principles of fraternity, brotherhood and love. When that time comes, or when we come close to that ideal, then will be the time to establish relations with the USSR, the PRC and with all the coutries of the world. [end recording]

Political Figures Back Ties

PA242155 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 24 Jan 82 pp A-1, A-14

[Text] The issue of Panama's establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR and the PRC has become heated with the statement of three well-known political figures. It is predicted that there will be a bitter debate on this issue in the next few weeks.

Moises Torrijos Herrera [brother of the late Gen Omar Torrijos], Carlos Perez Herrera and Marcelino Jaen [presidential advisers] have sent a telegram to Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca urging him to continue his efforts to have Panama establish diplomatic relations with those two communist countries. This contrasts with the opinion of two former foreign ministers who early last week expressed opposition to the establishment of relations. "For the dignity of the nation, we beg you to continue your vigorous efforts to establish relations with mainland China, Russia and all the fraternal socialist countries," Torrijos, Perez and Jaen stated in a brief telegram to Illueca, who last week described the lack of relations with the USSR and the PRC as an "anachronism."

In view of the serious situation in the world, mainly in Central America, and bearing in mind Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the events in Poland, LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA asked Foreign Minister Illueca about the possibilities of a diplomatic rapprochement with the Soviet Union and the PRC. Illueca's statement in clear support of the establishment of relations was criticized by former Foreign Ministers Carlos Lopez Guevara and Aquilino Boyd. Lopez Guevara said the foreign minister had not chosen the best word (anachronistic) to describe the policy of Panama and the current government. Aquilino Boyd emphatically stated that "because of circumstances it is not deemed advisable to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union."

Moises Torrijos Herrera, Carlos Perez Herrera and Marcelino Jaen believe that relations with the USSR, the PRC and all the socialist countries are advisable due to the support they have given the Panamanian cause. The three figures expressed the hope that "President Royo and the cabinet will support this beneficial action, characteristic of a government that has already given many examples of exercising its sovereign rights."

The subject of Panamanian relations with the USSR and the PRC, a sensitive issue due to the Panamanian people's traditional anticommunism, has yet to be commented on by other political, civic and business sectors of the country, but serious and responsible statements are expected this week due to the statement by the three men. Criticizing Foreign Minister Illueca's statement, Lopez Guevara said: "Why bring to Panama new elements of destabilization and insurrection, focal points to finance sabotage?" Boyd suggested that a referendum could be held to decide whether or not Foreign Minister Illueca's desired establishment of relations is advisable.

EL SALVADOR

GARCIA DENIES REBELS INFILTRATED AIR FORCE

PA281229 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1034 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- Salvadoran Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia denied last night that a guerrilla attack against the air force base near San Salvador was the result of an alleged airforce infiltration by the rebels. The minister also denied in a newspaper report all information on damage caused to six helicopters and an equal number of planes, since it is not customary to reveal military details of this nature.

Yesterday 100 guerrillas attacked the Ilopango International Airport in San Salvador and staged a 90-minute battle, according to a military spokesman. One plane and 2 helicopters supplied by the United States were seriously damaged, according to initial reports by knowledgeable sources.

A U.S. embassy spokesman said that no U.S. personnel were on the base at the time of the attack. The Ilopango airport is used as a base by many of the U.S. advisers sent here last year to cooperate in the training of Salvadoran soldiers.

Knowledgeable sources said last night that several mechanics were arrested in Ilopango as part of an investigation started immediately after the attack against the base, but they were released after it was determined that they were not connected with the attack. General Garcia also denied that a captain and two soldiers had also been arrested.

DUARTE SEES STRENGTHENED GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY

PA281849 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0810 GMT 28 Jan 82

[By George Rodriguez Oteiza]

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- One year after the failure of the leftist guerrillas' self-proclaimed final offensive, the Salvadoran Government junta believes that it has strengthened its authority throughout the country. President Jose Napoleon Duarte told LATIN-REUTER in an interview that "this past year has been favorable for the armed forces."

Duarte, who heads the civilian-military junta, and high-ranking army officers have said that the government troops have made important strides against the guerrillas by locaing and destroying many of their clandestine camps and supply centers. "Last year we thought that this country had only one friend, the United States, but now no one doubts that we have at least 22 friends in Latin America who are willing to bet on us and on the elections," he said.

Duarte was referring to the support for the elections expressed late last year by the OAS. Most of the OAS members also condemned a French-Mexican statement that recognizes the guerrillas as a representative political force. The 56-year-old chief of state admitted that the elections will not solve all the problems. "However, they are a part of democracy and are the basis for freedom," he said. The assembly will draw up a new constitution and will set the date for a future presidential election.

When he was questioned on the absence of leftists in the political campaign, Duarte said that his party represents the sensible left. He mentioned his long period of exile following the military intervention when he had appeared to be headed toward victory in the 1979 presidential elections. His sweeping reforms have generated strong opposition in the private sector, which is supporting a number of rightist candidates.

The continuous military incursions into the rough terrain of this tiny Central American country have "placed the subversives in a weak military position," the Christian Democratic president said. The guerrillas launched an all-out offensive in January 1981, but it petered out a few days after it began. Since then, everything seems to indicate that the guerrillas have turned their attention toward economic objectives in an attempt to bring the country to its knees.

President Duarte said that the statements made by the guerrillas, usually over their clandestine radio station, to the effect that the country is on the verge of a people's uprising, are "all lies." It is believed that the guerrillas will attempt to increase their actions during the period prior to the 28 March elections for a constituent assembly.

The leftist parties, with many of their leaders either dead or in exile, are boycotting the elections because they believe that however the elections go, the military will lose no real power. President Duarte said that the planned elections have made many new friends for El Salvador abroad and have improved the country's image over that of just a year ago.

However, the guerrillas say that a more radical distribution of wealth is necessary and that many of the original officials have left the government, leaving it in the hands of the right.

Duarte said that his government is backed by the United States and that his government has very good chance of winning the elections because "we are a sensible left....a true alternative to the communist theory." President Duarte agrees with Washington that the USSR and Cuba are behind much of the political violence besetting the region.

He rejected the guerrillas, estimated at some 5,000, saying that "they do not want to accept any solution other than the taking of power by force." In contrast, according to Duarte, the Salvadoran Government has shown Latin America that "it is possible to have a revolution with freedom....based on democracy." Human rights and religious organizations believe that most of the political deaths that have occurred in the past 2 years have been the work of rightist groups or government troops.

REBELS DENOUNCE ARMY ATTACK IN SAN VICENTE

PA262216 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Live relay from unidentified war correspondent of the people's liberation forces in the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front of the FMLN in San Vicente]

[Text] We denounce the following to the peoples of the world: Today, 25 January, at 1330, the central region of San Vicente Department was once again invaded by members of the armed forces Engineers' Instruction Center in Zacatecoluca. During this operation, 50 people, including children and old people, were killed in cold blood. This occurred in (Campanario) canton. The order (?to carry out the murders) was given by officer [name indistinct] of Zacatecoluca. He said the order is to kill everyone who [word indistinct]. This demonstrates the really criminal nature of the Christian Democratic junta which daily kills the sons of the people. During the same offensive, 12 soldiers of the tyranny were killed and several soldiers were wounded.

We call upon the democratic progressive organizations and the International Red Cross to demand an investigation of these crimes which have already cost the lives of more than (?150) people in the past 3 months in this region. Most of those killed have been children and old people. At the same time, the FMLN (?expresses its decision) to continue its struggle until final liberation. Revolution or death, we will win. United to win (?until the final victory).

CHURCH URGES SUPPORT FOR MARCH ELECTIONS

PA242359 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Jan 82 pp 5, 22

[Text] The Salvadoran Episcopal Conference has issued an appeal to Salvadorans asking them to participate in force during the 28 March elections in search of peace and social harmony.

The text of the appeal says: Beloved sons; we see in the elections for a constituent assembly, slated for 28 March of this year, a hope, a possible beginning of a solution to the current crisis the country is facing. We believe that although the people suffer from malnutrition, death, hunger and persecution and are sick of the military conflict which still has no end, they could pave the way to another period in which they can express themselves.

Through this constituent assembly election, we will pass from a de facto government to a constitutional government, which is of fundamental importance for the development of the country's life. The deputies for the constituent assembly are going to amend the nation's constitution or give us a new one, which will be the foundation of the country's political, legal and social order.

It is time that we all unite to begin the country's reconstruction, which already has deteriorated too much. Our efforts should be aimed at seeking the welfare of all people, of every honest citizen. Together, we will carry out the message of love that our Lord Jesus has taught us; love thy neighbour.

Divine law and man's law demand that we publicly and privately express our worship and love for the Lord and that we comply with our duties toward our fatherland, which should consist in doing good to all. One of these duties is to publicly express through votes the people's goals. Because of the special circumstances we are facing, we wish to remind all Catholics of their moral obligation to go to the polls. In this way, we can know the will of the Salvadorans. It would be ideal for all citizens to participate in the elections. That is why we regret that some of our brothers are rejecting them.

We urge those who are responsible for creating the necessary conditions for elections to allow the participation of all Salvadorans in the electoral campaign, basic condition that will yield the results we all want; opening the doors to a future in which we can work undisturbed and with lasting peace.

As of today, we expect citizens elected to the constituent assembly to set aside partisan and personal interests and to turn all their efforts toward drafting a magna carta that meets the will and interests of the Salvadoran people and that is the starting point for the prompt achievement of the much-desired peace.

We invite you, dear sons, to accompany this patriotic campaign with continuous prayer to and perseverance in the Lord, master of all times and of man's heart. San Salvador 22 January 1982

[Signed] Jose Eduardo Alvarez, bishop of San Miguel, vicar of the armed forces, president of the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference; Arturo Rivera y Damas, bishop of Santiago de Maria, apostolic administrator of San Salvador; Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio y Quintanilla, bishop of San Vicente, vice president of the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference; Marco Rene Robelo, bishop of Santa Ana; Freddy Delgado A., secretary general of the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference

FDR LEADER SCORES ARMY RECRUITMENT POLICIES

PA261517 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Interview with Saul Villalta, member of the Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the masses and of the Revolutionary Democratic Front; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The army has begun an indiscriminate recruiting campaign to strengthen its ranks in order to fight against [words indistinct]. This has caused great discontent among the people. What tasks and what attitude do you recommend to the young people in view of this campaign?

[Answer] First of all, I want to explain the reasons why the army is currently undertaking an indiscriminate and forced recruitment among the young people. This is the result of the many casualties that the people's movement has inflicted on the army. I think we are seeing the desperate actions of the army. We remember that in Somoza's time when the people's movement, the Sandinist Front, became unstoppable, Somoza resorted to the recruitment of 12 and 13-year-old boys. In our country we are approaching that stage. At the same time, the countless casualties that the people's army has inflicted on the enemy has led it to undertake indiscriminate recruiting among the young people of our country.

Our young people must know what they should do in the face of this situation. First, all youths who are recruited by the army must become a people's soldier. They must become one more soldier who fights for the liberation of their fatherland. They should go to the garrisons, get military training and learn how to handle weapons. At the same time, they should establish contact with the people's organizations, with their vanguard, the FMLN, in order to receive instructions so that at a specific moment they will either take that rifle and (?uniform) and join the people's movement or remain in the garrisons to promote insurrection from inside, pointing their weapons not at the people but against the fascist military chiefs who are unleashing the genocide of our people.

I also want to appeal to the honest and patriotic officers and soldiers of the army. How is it possible that soldiers and young officers who politically disagree with the fascist clique are sent to the war fronts to fight the people and get killed or wounded and left disabled for life? While they are massacring the people, the members of the fascist clique are safe at home, enjoying the pleasures that the oligarchy provides for them due to the services they supply. I think it is time that the soldiers and young officers realize that they are only tools of the fascist clique which is at the service of the oligarchy.

I repeat my appeal so that the army's soldiers and honest and patriotic young officers will think about this. They should follow the example of the companero officers who have joined the ranks of the revolutionary movement. This is the best example that the armed forces can follow. [Words indistinct] the genocide of the civilians. Remember that the people are invincible, that the people's cause is just, that we are fighting for our people's freedom while the army of the junta and imperialism represents the interests of a dominating class that has subjugated, exploited and murdered our people for many years. The cause they are defending is unjust and unpopular. We should think about this and be alert for the calls of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]. The Salvadoran people love peace. They are waging a war precisely because the military dictatorship and imperialism have forced them to take this path. The Salvadoran people have a peace alternative [words indistinct] a proposal which has been presented in international organizations where it has received the support of the international community.

We issue the call to the youth of our country so that when they are recruited they will go the garrisons to undertake [words indistinct], get military training, establish contact with the revolutionary organizations and wait for the instructions that the vanguard will be giving them at the opportune moment. We also reiterate the call to the young patriotic and honest officers and soldiers who are currently defending an unjust cause, the genocide of our people.

[Question] Companero Saul, what is your position on the current electoral project being promoted by the military-Christian Democratic junta?

[Answer] First of all, it must be clear that the electoral farce is just the desperate reply that U.S. imperialism and the military-Christian Democratic junta are trying to give the serious political proposal for peace that the FMLN and FDR have presented to the world as a solution of the conflict in our country.

We must be aware of which political parties are involved in the electoral fight at this time. We must be aware of who are the people participating and leading this electoral project. We must be aware of our people's experiences in the past electoral processes in our country.

We can see that among the political parties which are currently [words indistinct] imperialism's proposal, there is none that represents the people's interests. Nevertheless, the parties are making desperate appeals and demagogic offers to try to win the people's support. There is no political party which represents the people's interests. There are organizations, the FMLN-FDR, which do represent the people's interests and which do have a program for a democratic revolutionary government with broad participation by the people. They represent the broad interests of the people. We want to clearly state that none of the political parties which are currently participating in the elections represent the people's interests.

Second, we must be aware of who are the people participating in the electoral process. If we review this, we will find murderer D'Aubuisson, murderer Medrano, the members of previous regimes such as [name indistinct] and so forth. They are people whose hands are covered with blood, who have participated in the drafting of the policies against the people. They are tools through which imperialism wants to carry out what it considers as its political solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

Third, we must state that the FMLN and the FDR reject these elections not for the mere action of rejecting them but because at this time they cannot be an authentic consultation with the people. These elections are just imperialism's project seeking to legitimize the military-Christian Democratic junta. In this sense, the FMLN and FDR cannot go along with this manuever of imperialism which seeks to legitimize the military dictatorship that is carrying out an unlimited genocide against our people.

In this framework, we also want to specifically point out that the FMLN and FDR support elections, but not these elections under these conditions since they are not the solution to the country's problems. We believe that the solution should be based on the broadest social, political and economic aspects which will truly establish a new society that will eradicate crime, corruption, vices, and the exploitation of the Salvadoran people. We have our own peace proposal. We have a proposal for negotiations. We have a serious political proposal for a solution of the Salvadoran crisis. We must recall that all the democratic countries of the world are with us. We should recall that all the democratic peace-loving peoples in the world support our struggle. The military junta's isolation is evident. Let us see to what countries it has resorted for support of the electoral project? We find Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Guatemala, regimes whose repressive nature is well known and which have accounts pending with their people due to the crimes they have committee against those South and Central American peoples.

Once again, we want to reiterate that in this context, the elections will not solve anything. They are part of the maneuver of U.S. imperialism to legitimize the dictatorship. In the face of this electoral farce, the FMLN-FDR proposes a serious peace proposal, a serious proposal of negotiation which constitutes a political solution to the national problems.

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN RULERS VIEW U.S. AID, ELECTIONS

PA262202 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2119 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Jan -- Gen Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of the Salvadoran Government junta, said here today that U.S. aid to his country is given with an "eyedropper." Meanwhile, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte explained that his country is the center of an ideological struggle, because for the first time "the Marxists have realized that a noncommunist revolution is possible and that an ideological war is being waged against them." Both Salvadoran leaders held a news conference at the Salvadoran Embassy in Tegucigalpa where they arrived to attend tomorrow's inauguration.

"The funds that the United States gives El Salvador and the military aid it gives our armed forces could never win a war. We are winning the war with the support of the people," Gen Abdul Gutierrez emphasized.

Duarte said that elections for a constituent assembly will be held on 28 March, "as the first democratic step of a social, political and economic revolution that will have the people's support." He said that elections will be clean and that the armed forces will respect the people's decision "because the Salvadoran people must chose their own path."

Duarte said he is "convinced" that the communists are not participating in the elections because "they are afraid to learn, for once and for all, that they do not have the people's support and that the people have turned their backs to their calls to general strikes and their calls to fight the armed forces. The people do not want violence." Duarte also made an appeal to democratic countries to join the community formed by El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica in an effort "to defend their real economic, political and social interests." He criticized "certain Salvadoran business leaders who released a document revealing the chaotic situation to the people at a time in which the main battle, which must be won, is psychological."

Jaime Abdul Gutierrez reasserted that "the Salvadoran Armed Forces will not vote and will remain outside the political process that will culminate with the election of government officials, regardless of their party preferences."

Duarte said that the electoral process has the support of eight registered parties, all of the country's active sectors and the Catholic Church. He also said that the fact that the state of siege was extended 30 more days will not affect the political process "because the law states that parties may carry out their activities. As a matter of fact, the state of siege is practically suspended. We keep it only as a recourse to which we may resort if the situation demands."

PANAMA'S ROYO SAYS CUBA'S SUPPORT VITAL TO PEACE

PA262310 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2142 GMT 26 Jan 82

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian President Aristides Royo said here today that "Cuba's support and cooperation is necessary to have peace in Central America." Royo told ACAN-EFE that Panama has never agreed with the blockade on Cuba and quoted the late Gen Omar Torrijos saying that "every minute of the island's isolation is 60 seconds of shame for Latin America."

The Panamanian President arrived in this Honduran capital today, Tuesday. He came in the company of Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to participate in tomorrow's inauguration of Roberto Suazo Cordova as the first civilian president of Honduras following a decade of military regimes. Royo reiterated that Panama is still willing to mediate and to help solve the Salvadoran conflict because Panama believes that only negotiations involving all sectors will bring peace to that country.

When ACAN-EFE asked Royo if he expects good results from such mediation, the Panamanian president answered: "I am not very opimistic, but not very pesimistic either. If we all cooperate, if the government and the guerrillas cooperate, and all the other sectors of El Salvador, then we can secure peace." Royo characterized the Central American situation as "worrisome but not without the possibility of solution." The Panamanian president said that this is one of the subjects he discussed with Turbay Ayala during their trip to Honduras and that this will also be the subject of other meetings he will hold here this afternoon and tomorrow.

When the Panamanian president arrived at the Honduras Maya Hotel, where the delegations invited to Suazo Cordova's inauguration are staying, Colombian newsmen asked him about reports that Panama tolerates the traffic of arms to Colombia.

Royo answered: "Panama has never contributed to any act of subversion against the sister republic of Colombia." He added: "We really don't have the intention or the will to do that. Even more importantly, we have no reason to create difficulties for Colombia's democracy."

When asked about the Central American Democratic Community, whose creation was recently announced by the Governments of Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador, Royo stated: "We will discuss that community here. Let's hope it is not an exclusive organization but one that is inclusive. Let's hope the signatory countries will ask other nations to join. Let's hope it is an organization for regional coordination and not for exclusions."

AREA PRESIDENTS HOLD MEETING WITH ROYO

PA282332 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Report from special correspondent Julio Miller -- recorded]

[Text] After the inauguration of Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova, guest Presidents Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia, Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica, Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador, Commander Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua and President Aristides Royo met at the Panamanian Embassy, at the invitation of the Panamanian president. Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas was not present, and no explanation was given for his absence.

Strict security measures were in force in the areas surrounding the Panamanian Embassy. The press was not permitted at the meeting and newsmen had to stay in areas near the embassy. After the meeting, RPC television managed to interview the presidents.

Following is the statement made by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins:

[Begin Herrera Campins recording in progress] for all of us who believe in the necessity of expanding democracy and freedom for all countries of our continent.

[Question] Mr President, what do you think could be the solution for Central America, a region where armed forces are becoming stronger every day?

[Herrera Campins] I have the feeling that a democratization process is underway everywhere and is being felt with varying degrees of intensity, depending upon the individual country. [end recording] Later on, Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and others were also interviewed by RPC television: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr President, may we have your conclusions about this meeting?

[Turbay] It was very useful, as are all meetings among presidents.

[Question] What topics did you discuss?

[Turbay] The general situation in Latin America, especially in the Caribbean.

[Question] What do you think could be the solution to the many problems in the area, in view of the serious conflicts in the region?

[Turbay] Dialogue, in order to find solutions that are the product of our intelligence instead of those imposed by force.

[Royo] For several hours now, we have discussed everyday subjects. We have talked about Central America and about relations with Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela. I believe that the fact that such a meeting has been held indicates that there is a tendency toward detente and dialogue. Some presidents had not met before and today they had the opportunity to meet each other and talk.

[Question] Mr President, does this mean that Panama will act as a mediator?

[Royo] One of the conclusions at the meeting was that there is a need to continue the dialogue among the presidents of the region, but we made no commitments nor agreed on a date for a meeting.

[Question to President Carazo] Mr President, may we have your comments on the significance of the inauguration of Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova in the middle of the strife-ridden Central American region?

[Carazo] We are very pleased that Honduras has been able to complete this process of institutionalization. We are particularly happy because he was elected by popular vote and because a long period of military government in Honduras has come to an end. The Costa Ricans give him a hearty welcome and we are sure that this will contribute to strengthening our two countries' relations.

[Question] Mr President, how do you think Suazo Cordova, as the new president, will cope with the present economic situation, which is made more difficult by the growing military strength in Honduras and in Central America, in general?

[Carazo] The truth is that when democratic institutions are firmly based, there are possibilities of success. I wish President Suazo Cordova the best of luck. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

PA280745 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 2119 GMT 27 Jan 82

[News conference held by Nicaraguan Government Junta Coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra; Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman; government security director general, Brig Commander Lenin Cerna; Nicaraguan Ambassador to Honduras Guillermo Suarez Rivas; and Ambassador on Special Mission Jose Leon Talavera at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Tegucigalpa -- live]

[Text] [Ortega] We want to greet the newsmen and through them to greet the Honduran people. We bring a strong embrace from the Nicaraguan people and the revolutionary government.

We came in a hurry. We want to be present today during the inauguration of President Suazo Cordova and we are glad to be in this sister country and appreciate the spirit we noted among the Honduran people during our visit.

[Unidentified speaker] We are going to beg the companero newsmen to please give their name and the media they represent.

[Question] Guillermo Castellano [words indistinct] of Radio America. Commander, we did not expect your visit in Honduras and it was not until the last moment that we learned of your visit here. We were told that an official delegation was coming but we did not know you were coming. Does the last-minute decision indicate that the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, through this sincere gesture, is trying to show the Honduran Government that it wants an open and broad friendship between the two governments?

[Ortega] Yes, we could say that the Nicaraguan presence is to show the good will of the Nicaraguan Government and people toward the Honduran Government and people and especially, the need the Nicaraguans feel -- and we are sure the Hondurans, too -- that our two peoples should get closer and help, in this manner, the struggle for peace in the Central American region.

[Question] You met today at noon with President Roberto Suazo Cordova. Could you tell us what you talked about?

[Ortega] I had the opportunity to speak with president Luis Roberto Suazo Cordova and I wanted to greet and inform him of the willingness of Nicaragua to seek formulas for understanding that will help unite our peoples still more. We also invited President Suazo Cordova to visit our country. We inform all Hondurans that the doors of Nicaragua are open to them so that they can learn of the Nicaraguan situation, so our relations can improve. Therefore, we made the president a special invitation to visit the country.

[Question] Did you discuss anything special about the incidents which the Nicaraguan and Honduran Governments have presented?

[Ortega] Along the border in Nicaraguan territory there is a problem, in which the basic element are the Somozist guards who try to create a confrontation between our governments and peoples. But we have found receptivity from the Honduran Government and even held a meeting at Guasaule with former Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz where we discussed some specific steps to eliminate this tense situation along the border region.

We could say that the problem has not been completely solved. Incidents continue to happen and people are killed in our territory and we hope that the new government will join us to seek specific formulas to solve this problem along the border regionl

[Question] [Words indistinct] Somozists, or how do you see the problem at the moment?

[Ortega] Among other things, an important contribution would be if LA PRENSA in Nicaragua and LA PRENSA in Honduras do not promote a confrontation between our people, governments and armies, because this does not benefit anyone. This is simply an irresponsible manner of playing with the lives of our peoples. We want to appeal to the Nicaraguan and Honduran LA PRENSA to approach this problem in a constructive manner and help to find formulas for understanding, and not to make matters worse.

[Question] Some days ago, 17 Hondurans who were going to Nicaragua and later to Cuba and Libya were arrested here. According to (Amilcar Cerna), who was recruiting them, they were going to Nicaragua to establish contacts and receive recruiting money before going to Cuba. What can you tell the Hondurans?

[Ortega] We have not received any communication on this from the Honduran Government or officials. We could therefore believe that there is some fantasy involved. Also we must not forget the interest of the defeated Somozists in making up stories to pit the Honduran people and government against the Nicaraguan revolution.

[Question] Commander, this morning while security personnel inspected the site of the inaugural ceremony at the National Stadium, it was revealed at the last minute that Panama's President Royo had brought a peace plan to be implemented in El Slavador, which is now fighting a civil war. How would the Nicaraguan Government react to such a proposal?

[Ortega] Nicaragua has always been concerned over peace in the region and in the Salvadoran case we took a specific proposal to the United Nations. Whether President Royo has brought a proposal of this or not, this could be just speculation. We have just been at a meeting where President Royo, Luis Herrera, Turbay, Duarte, Carazo and Belize's Premier Price were present and the matter was not brought up here. We just discussed general matters of common interest.

[Question] What does Nicaragua think of the Central American Democratic Community and will Nicaragua join it?

[Answer; possibly D'Escoto] In the first place, I would like to say that the method used for the creation of the Central American Community was not very democratic, since other countries in the area were not consulted. Also, the communique issued at the founding of the democratic community includes conditions for joining it. One of these is to have voted positively on the St Lucia resolution about El Salvador. Nicaragua and Mexico opposed the resolution and Panama abstained.

At no time have we been opposed to free elections in El Salvador or any other country. However, we believe that conditions in this sister country are not the best to hold elections truly free of pressure and threats. Therefore, as I said, this community, at least in the method used to create it, was not very democratic. Also it does not seem to be very true that it is open to other countries that would join.

[Ortega] There is another matter. There are common problems in Central America and we could say that, in the presentation of this democratic community, some points are common to all of us. but others are not. At any rate, we would have to make an effort so that Central American nations can rally around common interests and in this manner we would not close the doors to any Central American nation.

[Question] I wanted to ask the foreign minister the possibilities of having the Nicaraguan Government ask Honduras to withdraw the thousands of Somozist guards from the common border?

[D'Escoto] This was one of the points discussed at the Guasaule meeting. I think it would be one of the basic things to be discussed at the meeting of defense ministers of our two countries that was agreed on at the presidential level at the Guasaule meeting. We would have to do this to begin a more profound process of detente between our two countries.

[Question] Honduras' LA PRENSA revealed in a recent edition that there are talks between the Nicaraguan and Honduran Governments to reactivate a trade treaty. Does this mean that there is the sincere intention of overcoming the possible existing differences?

[D'Escoto] Fundamentally, it is possible that there is on the part of Nicaragua and Honduras the desire to take the respective steps to improve our commerce. [station suspends broadcast of news conference.]

NICARAGUAN SECURITY OBSTRUCTS NEWSMEN AT EMBASSY

PA281456 [Editorial Report] After Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish at 2135 GMT on 27 January suspends broadcasting the news conference held by Nicaraguan Revolutionary Commander Daniel Ortega, journalist (Domingo Flores) states "We are herewith lodging a strong complaint against the Nicaraguan authorities. Companero (Ramon Murillo Cantoral) from the newspaper LA PRENSA, Tegucigalpa office, and a companero from the newspaper LA TRIBUNA in Tegucigalpa were mauled by the security forces which are accompanying Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra."

Journalist (Danilo Antunez) reports on the subject that "it is deplorable that the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government should organize a news conference at which Honduran newsmen are attacked. We saw how the photographer of LA TRIBUNA was forcibly shoved out of the embassy and an attempt was made to seize his camera because he photographed the editor of LA PRENSA in San Pedro Sula, (Ramon Murillo Cantoral), at the moment he was attacked by Sandinist Army security agents inside the Nicaraguan Embassy."

Journalist (Danilo Antunez) states that the situation has been the same since Commander Oretga arrived in the morning. He says that every time journalists tried to approach Ortega to get his statements, such as on the "massacre of the Nicaraguan Miskitos in Honduras, as it has been called," the newsmen have found their work obstructed by the security agents.

An unidentified journalist, serving as anchorman, states that the "journalists conducted themselves as what they are, with freedom, trying to give Honduras and Central America the news of Commander Ortega's visit. The extreme security measures, however, we could say are ridiculous, because nothing is going to happen to the commander here. We believe that today we are in a free country because today we ascended to a democratic order which has been praised by every country in the world."

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA, DELEGATION RETURN FROM HONDURAS

PA282202 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan delegation headed by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta, returned this afternoon after participating in the inauguration of new Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova. The Nicaraguan delegation also included Father Miguel d'Escoto, the foreign minister; Guillermo Suarez Rivas, Nicaraguan ambassador in Honduras; Lenin Cerna, national chief of the state security; and Jose Leon Talavera of the international relations department. The delegation was welcomed at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Drs Sergio Ramirez and Rafael Cordoba Rivas, members of the government junta.

Commander Daniel Ortega held a news conference on his arrival in Managua: [Begin recording] We were received by outgoing President Gen Policarpo Paz and his cabinet. Later we [words indistinct], the frank wishes of the state. We met with President Rodrigo Carazo, President Aristides Royo, President Turbay Ayala, President Luis Herrera Campins, President Napoleon Duarte and Belizean Premier George Price.

(?We held a meeting at) the Panamanian Embassy in Tegucigalpa to exchange views, opinions, criteria and ideas about the problems of the region. We also held a meeting with Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and the new chief of the armed forces, Gen Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez. We told them both of Nicaragua's intent to improve and strengthen relations with the Honduran Government and to find a definite solution to the increasingly difficult and critical situation that exists in the border areas. We recalled the Guasaule meeting, where we both (?proposed) [words indistinct] to develop a plan of action which would (?consist), among other things, of a joint patrol to guarantee the neutrality of the border. [end recording]

REAGAN REMARKS ON CUBA NEW WAVE OF THREATS, LIES

FL281452 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] A new anti-Cuban attack launched Tuesday night by President Ronald Reagan in his speech to the Congress continued yesterday with another wave of threats and lies by the head of the present administration. Reagan said one possibility he is studying is a military blockade of Cuba, although he refused to specify the type of attack that is being prepared. I do not rule out anything, one sense or another, Reagan said to a CBS reporter.

Meanwhile the Yankee State Department was developing a fabrication regarding alleged delivery of Cuban arms to Colombian and Bolivian revolutionaries, which reveals the extraordinary imagination of its author, possibly induced by use of drugs. The Yankee ambassador in Caracas also repeated before a meeting of the Venezuelan-U.S. chambers of commerce the bundle of fabrications elaborated by the U.S. disinformation specialists over the alleged coordination of Cuba with the guerrilla movements in the continent.

At the time he was again threatening Cuba, Reagan said in another interview that the genocidal Salvadoran junta has made what he called important progress in the defense of human rights and that he would so inform the Congress this week so it will continue to support the murderers, trained by the Yankee Green Berets, with a growing flow of arms and Yankee dollars.

Reagan Wrecks American Dream

FL280235 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] The so-called American dream, the aspiration of the great U.S. thinkers for more than 2 centuries, was destroyed and has become a nightmare after the first year of rule by President Ronald Reagan. In his state of the union address before a joint session of Senators and Congressmen, carried by radio and television to the entire nation, Reagan explained the state of the country at the end of the first year of his administration. Even though he tried to tint his words with optimism, the scene he described was somber and without possibilities of improvement any time soon. The President acknowledged that the country is suffering from a severe recession accompanied by inflation. An alarming growth of the national debt, reduction of social programs, an increase in taxes and the high prices of energy have had serious effects, such as the growth of unemployment, which today stands at a level never before seen in the country.

In an effort to alleviate the crisis, which has been aggravated by the arms policy -- the Pentagon's budget for the next fiscal year amounts to $245 billion -- Reagan proposed to Congress to transfer control and responsibility for 40 welfare programs which the federal government has been overseeing for some 50 years to the states. Thus with one stroke Reagan proposed the destruction of President Roosevelt's New Deal program of the thirties aimed at benefitting the broad masses of the U.S. people and overcoming the great economic crisis of 1929.

Referring to U.S. foreign policy, President Reagan stated categorically that such policy, especially in the case of the Soviet Union, will be conducted from positions of strength. In addition he admitted that the Caribbean region is vital to U.S. interests and threatened Poland, the Soviet Union, Cuba and Libya with additional aggressive measures.

A U.S. publication commented that the President's arrogant attitude was like a voodoo priest, convinced that his god was protecting him and that the world should be governed from Washington. Following Reagan's speech, the Democratic Party presented a television program to evaluate Reagan's report. It accused the, president of creating an atmosphere of fear and of continuing his policy of helping the rich at the expense of the poor. As part of the program, a lady interviewed on the street said a budget cannot be balanced at the expense of human beings and that she believed it was unjust to diminish aid to the aged.

The U.S. President's boasts and threats in his foreign policy cannot hide a fact that he himself had to admit in some parts of his report, such as confessing that there are no quick fixes to the tragic unemployment which is growing more and more. With the Reagan administration's assumption of power in the United States came, not only the most recalcitrant conservatism of a fascist tendency, but also the beginning of a dangerous era for world peace and for the happiness of many U.S. citizens.

CEMA DELEGATIONS VISIT HOLGUIN NICKEL PLANT

FL281320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The heads of the delegations attending the 27th meeting of the CEMA Commission for Cooperation in Planning, which is being held in Havana, visited industrial centers in the province of Holguin. Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, along with other heads of delegations, visited the nickel plant that is being built in Moa in Holguin in cooperation with the USSR. Baybakov, who is also chairman of the CEMA Planning Commission, and the persons accompanying him traveled to this area along with Humberto Perez and Miguel Cano Blanco, alternate members of the party's Politburo.

At the nickel plant, being built in Punta Gorda, the visitors from the socialist countries received a detailed report on the progress being made in construction of the project, which is 43 percent complete. The cost of the investment amounts to 610 million pesos, and work is being done to finish the first production line by the end of 1983. The completion of the plant is planned for 1984.

The heads of the delegations attending the CEMA meeting also visited the cane harvester and agricultural tool plants in Holguin, which are considered to be among the most important of the national engineering industry. At the two plants the visitors expressed interest in the development of production, work conditions and other details.

IRAQI ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR CASTRO

FL281410 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1232 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and member of the Revolution Command Council of Iraq, arrived in Havana Wednesday. Tariq 'Aziz is bringing a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to Fidel Castro, commander in chief and president of the Councils of State and Minsters. The Iraqi deputy prime minister expressed his satisfaction at being in Cuba again and said that during his visit he will discuss with the Cuban side different aspects of the development of bilateral relations and the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca received Tariq 'Aziz at Jose Marti International Airport. During his visit the high-ranking Iraqi leader will also discuss topics related to the seventh Nonaligned Movement summit.

MONGOLIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL191742 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] A governmental trade delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic has arrived in Cuba. It is headed by Deputy Minister (Dakasurengiyn Damba), who will sign the 1982 trade protocol between the two countries. The delegation was received by Miguel A. Castillo, vice minister of foreign trade and head of the Cuban side, and Gombosurenguin Dashdavaa, Mongolian ambassador to Cuba.

HUMBERTO PEREZ MEETS WITH POLAND'S MADEJ

FL261650 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and President of the Central Planning Board, received Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers and chairman of its Planning Commission, at his Palace of Conventions offices yesterday afternoon. Perez and Madej dealt with matters concerning bilateral economic and trade relations for the current 5-year -- 1981-1985 -- term, within the context of ongoing talks for the coordination of economic plans. The talks took place in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere.

CUBAN-CZECHOSLOVAK TALKS OPEN IN PRAGUE

FL270149 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting of the Czechoslovak-Cuban committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation opened in Prague today. The Cuban delegation is headed by Joel Domenech Benitez, member of the Cuban Council of State and vice president of the Council of Ministers, and the Czechoslovak delegation by Vaclav Hula, deputy premier. The committee will examine results of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries and determine concrete tasks for the continued development of the bilateral economic relations and of the relations of science and technology for the present and future years.

RISQUET DELIVERS CASTRO NOTE TO NYERERE

FL281454 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1204 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, has met with Jorge Risquet, member of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Politburo and Secretariat. The Cuban official delivered a message to the Tanzanian chief of state and chairman of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi party from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Council of State. Nyerere and Risquet exchanged views on international issues and in particular on the aggressive U.S. actions in southern Africa, Central America and the Caribbean. The meeting took place in a fraternal atmosphere of full understanding, unity and solidarity.

Delegation in Ethiopia

FL281554 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1504 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, arrived today in Addis Ababa for an official and friendly visit. Risquet is heading a party-government delegation that includes Abelardo Colome Ibarra, alternate member of the PCC Politburo, and Carlos Aldana, member of the PCC Central Committee. Other members are Neuris Vernier, from the Central Committee's foreign relations department, and Oscar Oramas, vice minister of foreign relations. The visitors were met on arrival at the Addis Ababa airport by Berhanu Baye, member of the executive committee of the commission for organizing the party of workers of Ethiopia, and other leaders and officials. Risquet earlier visited Angola, Mozambique and Tanzania.

HART, CORVALAN SPEAK AT CHILEAN CP CEREMONY

FL261340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chilean Communist Party [PCCH] was celebrated yesterday at the Universal Hall of the FAR with a solemn ceremony presided over by Juan Almeida, member of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC], Politburo, and Luis Corvalan, PCCH secretary general.

Armando Hart, member of the PCC Politburo, said in a speech that our people and party feel honored to celebrate in a fraternal climate of solidarity, struggle and hope, the 60th anniversary of the glorious party of Luis Emilio Recabarren, the PCCH. After stressing Cuba's solidarity and confidence in the victory of freedom, justice and dignity in Chile, Hart analyzed the present Chilean situation and criticized the economic policy of Pinochet. He then referred to the Chilean dictatorship's aim to subject the workers and other poor sectors to hunger and drastically reduce their real wages. Finally, he stressed that the Pinochet dictatorship is among the first beneficiaries of the present policy of Yankee imperialism, but the road of Latin America and the Caribbean is being indicated by the glorious Nicaragua, the unyielding Grenada and the firm and invincible Cuba, and the Chilean people, rebellious and struggling, have a decisive place in this process.

Luis Corvalan recalled that the PCCH was born and began the struggle for socialism, defending the rights of workers before international capitalism and its domestic servants. The Chilean leader said: Since then 6 decades have passed and by our experience we can say that there is no isolated battle and that whether we want it or not the struggle of every people is part of the struggle being waged on the international level by the forces of peace and social progress to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to guarantee and develop detente, and to give every country the right to choose its own road.

Corvalan expressed his gratitude to Cuba for holding the ceremony, for the message sent to him by Fidel on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the PCCH, and for Cuba's solidarity with the Chilean people. Concluding, he said: The unity of the Cuban people and their firm determination to defend to the death their right to be free are examples we are determined to follow in the struggle against the tyranny that is oppressing 11 million Chileans.

MPSP ISSUES STATEMENT ON SALVADORAN ANNIVERSARY

FL201318 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1241 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has issued a statement on the 50th anniversary of the people's uprising in El Salvador. It notes that 22 January is an indelible date for all our America and explains that the heroic deeds in 1932 of the people's forces led by Farabundo Marti are a lesson for all the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. The MPSP statement adds that what was a setback then did not kill off the aspirations for liberation of the people because for several decades the Salvadoran people have fought against the oligarchic and proimperialist regimes at a high cost. The statement notes that the banners of struggle have not been lowered but are higher than ever, waving over the beloved soil of Farabundo Marti's homeland, which prefers to die rather than be a slave.

ENVOY CELEBRATES INDIA'S REPUBLIC DAY IN HAVANA

FL271719 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1248 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpts] V.C. Khanna, India's ambassador to Cuba, has given a reception marking the 32d anniversary of India's republic day. The reception was attended by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo. The Indian ambassador also met with Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, and Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations, both members of the Central Committee.

VALDES CHAIRS NATIONAL CDR VIGILANCE MEETING

FL261815 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The first national meeting on vigilance of the committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] is taking place at CDR headquarters. It is being attended by provincial coordinators and Ministry of the Interior [MININT] representatives. This first meeting is the culmination of CDR meetings that have been held at block, zone, municipal and provincial level throughout the country.

Speakers at the first work session broached the major tasks carried out jointly by the MININT and the CDR, as well as other matters aimed at continuing to enhance revolutionary vigilance. It was noted at the meeting that though the country is making enormous efforts to achieve a superior harvest and other important goals, revolutionary vigilance is not being neglected. The enemy is stepping up its threats and the CDR will give the enemy what it has coming.

At the meeting CDR national coordinator Armando Acosta presented the 28 September Medal to Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the Politburo and minister of interior, who is chairing the meeting.

ENTERPRISE MANAGERS GIVEN GREATER POWER BY LAW

FL262341 Bridgetown CANA in English 2318 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Havana, 26 Jan (CANA-REUTER) -- Managers of Cuban state-owned enterprises have been given greater power under a new decree to discipline workers under their jurisdiction. The new law permits managers to impose disciplinary measures such as instant suspensions and dismissals.

In a commentary on the law, the weekly BOHEMIA magazine said that in the past, managers were required by law to channel requests for disciplinary action through work councils whose members were chosen by the workers themselves. "Moreover," the article noted, "managers had to wait patiently until the termination of a lengthy procedure." "This law," BOHEMIA said, "is aimed at strengthening work discipline." The article said that "the previous procedure "was an excuse for inertia or lack of diligence on the part of managers.'

Under the new law, the article explains, "a worker can appeal before the competent peoples court" once the disciplinary action takes effect. It does not mention any role for the local trade union in cases of disciplinary actions against workers by managers.

GENERAL CALLS MILITIA SCHOOL WORK 'POSITIVE'

FL261632 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Gen Rolando Kindelan, member of the Central Committee, had discussed the positive work of the Territorial Militia Troops [MTT] schools in the combat training of militia members in the capital. General Kindelan held a press conference at the People's Government offices. He spoke of the 10-day intensive courses that are being taught to the Havana City municipal batallions since September 1981 at the TMM school in Colina de Villa Real, some 12 km east of the capital.

The school provides militia members with the opportunity to train in military techniques for the defense of the fatherland, General Kindelan said, adding that the courses also give cohesiveness to small units such as companies and squads and the militia members. General Kindelan said 10-day courses gave each militiaman a chance to handle and fire his regulation weapon. He announced that MTT units from 12 Havana City municipalities will aos take the 10-day intensive course in Colina de Villa Real in 1982. He referred to the women militia who have taken the course and noted their good discipline and combat spirit. General Kindelan reported that the MTT will begin to take part this year in military sports activities to compete at the municipal level in salute to 16 April, the second anniversary of the MTT.

General Kindelan also spoke of the 1-year courses for MTT command cadres being given at the Andre Voisin school in Guines and the one in Mariel. Concluding, he stressed the importance for each militiaman to prepare for the defense of the fatherland and hence the importance of the courses the members of the MTT are taking.

Col Manuel Medina and Felipe Velasco, who represented the Havana City People's Government, were at the press conference with General Kindelan.

ECONOMIZING MAIN TOPIC AT WESTERN ARMY MEETING

FL221309 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Economizing on means and resources of all kinds was the main topic of the party meeting at the Western Army. It was held at the officers club and attended by senior officers and party leaders, who noted the efforts to economize in all units as well as measures that could be implemented to achieve more austerity without affecting levels of combat readiness.

Lt Col Juan Charon Duarte, alternate member of the Central Committee and chief of the Western Army's political section, read the main report, which assessed the economic and political situation in the world today. He also referred to several measures to economize that could be applied and which could even help improve the living conditions of the soldiers. He said that there was no doubt a great political-morale potential among FAR members, envinced on more than one occasion, and that this was a major factor in the defensive military power of our revolutionary state. Now, he said, our most pressing and urgent task is to translate the huge moral reserves available to us into material strength, energy and the will to overcome all difficulties that are approaching.

The meeting was chaired by Div Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, member of our party's Central Committee, and featured active participation. An understanding of the need to economize further and willingness to discharge new tasks with optimism were evident at the meeting.

BRIEFS

HARVEST REWARDS -- More than 84,000 items and benefits, including 300 automobiles, are to be distributed among cane cutters who meet and exceed production goals in the sugar harvest emulation involving the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, the National Association of Small Farmers and the Youth Labor Army. Other items to be distributed to the best cane cutters are 2,500 motorcycles, 500 air conditioning units, 2,400 authorizations to purchase construction materials, more than 1,000 trips to socialist countries, 500 bedroom sets, 500 living room sets and 400 dining room sets, as well as refrigerators and other electrical appliances. Outstanding workers in soil preparation and sugar packing will also be rewarded with electrical appliances. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jan 82 FL]

HOLGUIN CEREMONY -- Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the Politburo and interior minister, has attended a ceremony in Holguin to hand over new equipment to the national revolutionary police, especially Lada automobiles for the patrol service. Ramiro Valdes, who is also vice president of the Council of State, expressed his interest in the technical care and maintenance of the equipment. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jan 82 FL]

FRG LEGISLATORS -- FRG Christian Democratic Deputy (?Ottfried Hennig) has arrived in Havana heading a delegation invited by the People's Government National Assembly. Rafael Fernandez, deputy chief of the National Assembly foreign relations department, met the delegation at the airport. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jan 82 FL]

COMMITTEE OF INTELLECTUALS -- Armando Hart, member of the Politburo and minister of culture, has presided over the establishment of the Committee of Cuban Intellectuals for the Sovereignty of the Peoples of Our America. At the meeting, which was held at Casa de las Americas in Havana, Nicolas Guillen, member of Central Committee and president of UNEAC [National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists, was elected honorary president, Jose Antonio Portuondo was elected president and Omar Gonzalez and Roberto Fernandez Retamar executive secretaries. Other members of the committee are Ernesto Vera, Francisco Pividal, Aurora Bosch and Nancy Morejon. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jan 82 FL]

NEW CDR SECRETARIAT -- As provided by a decision made at the second congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], a new secretariat has been created to oversee CDR-FAR activities. Lt Col (Lazaro Martin Gutierrez) was named to head the new secretariat. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1520 GMT 8 Jan 82 FL]

SUGAR HARVEST -- One hundred forty-one sugar mills are already grinding in the country. This is higher than the one attained in the previous year during the same period. This means that only 11 mills have not yet begun operations. Ten of them will begin grinding this month and the last one in March. [Text] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jan 82 FL]

ELECTRIC POWER SUBSTATION -- A modern electric power substation that will change voltage from 110,000 to 13,800 [as heard] volts will begin operation today in Plaza de la Revolucion municipality. The station cost more than 7.7 million pesos, uses Japanese technology and has two 25-mVA transformers. Service is expected to improve considerably in Vedado, Nuevo Vedado and Cerro. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Dec 81 FL]

VALDES DECORATES EX-COMBATANTS -- Ramiro Valdes, member of the Politburo and minister of the interior, presented a group of Interior Ministry [MININT] members in Pinar del Rio with the clandestine and rebel army combatants medals during a ceremony yesterday at the MININT training field. Central Committee members Jaime Crombet and Brig Gen Pascual Martinez Gil took part in the ceremony. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Dec 81 FL]

PANAMANIAN ENVOY -- Guillermo Garcia, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of transportation, has received Reynaldo E. Rivera, Panama's ambassador to Cuba. At the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding, they discussed matters of mutual interest to their two countries. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 15 Jan 82 FL]

KAMPUCHEA CELEBRATION -- A friendly meeting took place at the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] house in Havana with (Neou Hat), charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2115 GMT 13 Jan 82 FL]

WORK, WAGE REFORMS -- The implementation of measures dealing with work and wage reforms in 1981 resulted in an economic contribution equal to the accomplishments of more than 216,000 workers and to a large degree led to an increase of production that year. This was acknowledged at the fourth national meeting on that subject which began yesterday at Havana City's main offices of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] with the attendance of some 360 specialists from agencies of the state's central administration, the State Committee for Labor and Social Security and trade unions. The opening session was chaired by Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo and CTC secretary general, and Joaquin Benevides, alternate member of the Central Committee and president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security. The report by Benavides stated that in 1981 more than half a million new standards were implemented and 1.6 million others updated, resulting in 72 percent of all workers' activities being standardized. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 82 FL]